

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

EDWARD THOMAS KENNEDY,
Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. _____
TRIAL BY JURY DEMANDED

JOSEPH F. LEESON, C. DARNELL JONES,
JEFFREY L. SCHMEHL, EDWARD G. SMITH,
GERALD J. PAPPERT, and D. BROOKS SMITH,
Defendants.

Plaintiff's Original Complaint

1. Edward Thomas Kennedy, Plaintiff (hereinafter "Kennedy" and/or "Plaintiff") is one of the people of the Pennsylvania, and in this court of record complains of each of the following: Joseph F. Leeson, C. Darnell Jones, Jeffrey L. Schmehl, Edward G. Smith, Gerald J. Pappert, and D. Brooks Smith, in their official and individual capacities, hereinafter "Defendant" and all collectively "Defendants" who are each summoned to answer and declare or swear under penalty of perjury the said in a plea of trespass, trespass on the case, trespass on the case - vicarious liability, and failure to provide a republican form of government, to wit:

2. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and said Defendants are not working as advertised. Venue is proper. Injury(s) to Kennedy occurred in this 3rd circuit judicial district by the defendants. The court of record has jurisdiction.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION – TRESPASS

3. Each Defendant exceeded their jurisdiction in complaints by Kennedy in this court of record by either directly, through an employee and/or agent, or in concert with another did cause Kennedy to be unlawfully injured against his will, without jurisdiction or good cause. Said Defendants, without good cause, harmed Kennedy. From the moment he was harmed till the present, Kennedy, under color of law, was kept in constructive imprisonment. Although he objected to the assumed jurisdiction, those who kept him imprisoned under color of law did not respond to any of his demands and requests for proof of jurisdiction or for reinstatement of his liberty or the return of stolen property from Kennedy. They continued to assume the jurisdiction without proof of jurisdiction or any attempt at proof of jurisdiction. Kennedy continues to be subject, under color of law, to the assumed jurisdiction, will and control of the Defendants. Said Defendants also violated their Code of Conduct.¹

4. Through the courts, Kennedy encourages the government to obey the law. Absolute Judicial immunity is a myth. A Judge does not have absolute immunity. Judicial immunity does not apply when the following conditions exist:

- a. when he is performing a non-judicial act, or
- b. when he acts in the complete absence of all jurisdiction.

5. Each defendant acted in such a way, or failed to act in such a way, that Kennedy is and was deprived of his liberty. Each defendant acted to deprive Kennedy of his liberty; or each defendant failed to act to prevent the loss by Kennedy of his liberty.

¹ See link here: <http://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/code-conduct-united-states-judges>

Further, each defendant is a willing participant in concert with each of the remaining defendants.

6. At all times mentioned in this action each defendant is the agent of the other, and in doing the acts alleged in this action, each is acting within the course and scope of said agency. The following paragraphs describe what the Defendants, under color of law, either acted or failed to act as obligated.

7. Each defendant exceeded his jurisdiction under color of law. Each defendant acted in concert with the remaining employees and/or agents of the defendants to affect the unlawful loss of liberty of Kennedy.

8. Kennedy involuntarily was forced into a court not of record. Kennedy objected to the jurisdiction of the court. Employees and/or agents of the defendants ignored Kennedy's Common law petitions.

9. Defendants ignored Kennedy's objections, and proceeded under color of law.

10. Defendants have a duty to not cause Kennedy to be harmed under color of law, to not cause loss of liberty, and not to presume jurisdiction they do not have.

11. Further, defendants have a duty to prove jurisdiction when objection to jurisdiction is asserted.

12. Defendants have breached that duty.

13. The damages for the injury caused by defendants' actions are \$1,000 for each day of unlawful behaviors for each defendant, or \$2,000,000.00, whichever is greater;

14. The damages for the injury caused by defendant's' absence of required action is \$5,000 for each failure to act for each defendant, or \$5,000,000.00, whichever is greater;

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION – TRESPASS ON THE CASE

15. Paragraphs 1 through 14 are included by reference as though fully stated herein.

16. By right, Kennedy reasonably expects to proceed without injury, secure in his capacities. By right, Kennedy reasonably expects to exercise his right to liberty.

17. Defendants have a legal duty to use due care and not cause an injury to Plaintiff Kennedy or interfere with said rights in any way.

18. Employees and/or agents of the defendants breached that duty by proximately or legally, directly and indirectly, causing the injuries to Plaintiff Kennedy.

19. The damages claimed are all a result of the injuries.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION – TRESPASS ON THE CASE - VICARIOUS LIABILITY

20. Paragraphs 1 through 19 are included by reference as though fully stated herein.

21. Power is never without responsibility. And when authority derives in part from Government's thumb on the scales, the exercise of that power by private persons becomes closely akin, in some respects, to its exercise by Government itself.

22. The purpose of imposing vicarious liability is to insure the costs of injuries resulting from defective actions are placed on the source of the actions and others who make the actions possible rather than on injured persons who are powerless to protect

themselves. For a defendant to be vicariously liable it must play an integral and vital part in the overall production and promotion activity so that the actor is in a position to affect others or, at the very least, it must provide a link in the chain of exposing the ultimate victim to the actor. The vicariously liable defendant must be in the business of controlling, leasing, bailing, or licensing the actors.

23. Each defendant is an agent of the other, and each has his place in the chain of exposing plaintiff Kennedy to the actors. Each defendant and each employee and/or agent of the defendants are vicariously liable for each instance of injury to plaintiff.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION – FAILURE TO PROVIDE A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT

24. Paragraphs 1 through 23 are included by reference as though fully stated herein.

25. Kennedy wishes defendants to not breach their fiduciary duty to Kennedy, and to not breach their oaths of offices.

26. Defendants exceeded their jurisdiction, and because defendants exceeded their jurisdiction, Plaintiff Kennedy became injured in the loss of his rights.

27. The Constitution guarantees to every state a Republican form of government (Art. 4, Sec. 4). No state may join the United States unless it is a Republic. Our Republic is one dedicated to "liberty and justice for all." Minority individual rights are the priority.

28. The people have natural rights instead of civil rights. The people are protected by the Bill of Rights from the majority. One vote in a jury can stop all of the

majority from depriving any one of the people of his rights; this would not be so if the United States were a democracy.

29. The business model of defendants is based on a foundation of deceptions, lies and fraud that includes fake justice, fake names and fake documents. Defendants use nicknames and "nickname" names that do not comply with US law, 6 CFR 37.3 - Definitions,² and are therefore "fake." Defendants put their personal business interests before Kennedy's rights.³

30. The damages claimed are all a result of the injuries.

LAW OF THE CASE

31. Exhibit "1" is incorporated by reference as though fully stated herein. The date of the claim is the date of the hearing Statutes and codes shall be the rules of decision as long as they are not in conflict with the common law.⁴

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

32. For that cause of action(s) therefore Plaintiff brings his suit.

33. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays judgment against defendants, and each of them, as follows: On all causes of action:

34. For general damages in the sum of \$1,000 for each day of unlawful behaviors for each defendant, or \$2,000,000.00, whichever is greater;

35. For damages for the injury caused by defendant's' absence of required

² Full legal name means an individual's first name, middle name(s), and last name or surname, without use of initials or nicknames. Link here: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/6/37.3>

³ Universal Charter of the Judge, link here: <https://www.domstol.dk/om/otherlanguages/english/publications/Publications/The%20universal%20charter%20of%20the%20judge.pdf>

⁴ See the use of dictionaries by the Supreme Court of the United States, by Kevin Werbach, titled Looking It Up: The Supreme Court's Use of Dictionaries in Statutory and Constitutional Interpretation (1994).

actions of \$5,000 for each failure to act; or \$5,000,000.00, whichever is greater;

36. That the court enter a declaratory judgment that defendants have acted arbitrarily and capriciously, have abused their discretion and have acted not in accordance with law, but under color of law;

37. That the court enter a declaratory judgment that defendants have acted contrary to constitutional right, power or privilege;

38. That the court enter a declaratory judgment that defendants' actions were in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority and short of statutory right;

39. That the court permanently enjoin defendants from interfering in any way with Kennedy's lawful rights and provide him with a lawful government;

40. That the court permanently enjoin defendants from interfering in any way with Kennedy's lawful rights and nunc pro tunc honor their fiduciary duty to Kennedy;

41. For interest as allowed by law;

42. For costs of suit incurred;

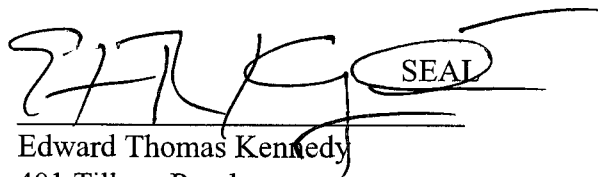
43. That the court grant his lawsuit costs and lawyer fees;

44. Upon properly filed motion and brief, order Defendants to pay Kennedy punitive damages, and

45. That the court grant such, other and further relief as the court deems proper.

46. I, Edward Thomas Kennedy, declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing facts are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Date: October 8, 2018.



Edward Thomas Kennedy

401 Tillage Road

Breinigsville, PA 18031

Phone: 415-275-1244

Fax: 570-609-1810.

pillar.of.peace.2017@protonmail.com

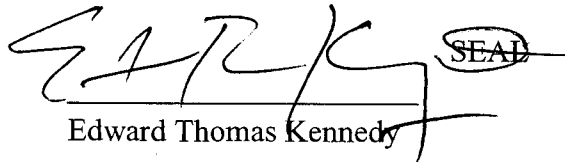
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on October 8, 2018 I filed a copy of the above Plaintiff's Original Complaint, Certificate of Service, and Exhibit 1 with this Court's Clerk of the Court via US regular mail at Edward N. Cahn U.S. Courthouse & Federal Bldg. 504 W. Hamilton Street Allentown, PA 18101 and Plaintiff's Original Complaint as follows:

By regular US mail and email to:
Richard Cordero
Judicial Discipline Reform
59 Crescent Street
Brooklyn, NY 11208-1515
Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@judicial-discipline-reform.org

By regular US mail to:
John G. Roberts, Jr., Chief Justice
Presiding Officer Judicial Conference of the U.S.
c/o Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, N.E
Washington, D.C. 20543

By regular US mail to:
Samuel Anthony Alito, Associate Justice and Common Law Judge
Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street NE
Washington, DC 20543.


Edward Thomas Kennedy

Take Judicial Notice

LAW OF THE CASE is decreed as follows:

1. Statutes and codes shall be the rules of decision as long as they are not in conflict with the common law. (See the use of dictionaries in the Supreme Court of the United States, by Kevin Werbach Looking It Up: The Supreme Court's Use of Dictionaries in Statutory and Constitutional Interpretation (1994)). When the word law is used in the US Constitution, they mean the common law.

2. In a court of record, a judge has no discretion. Discretion is reserved to the independent tribunal. When the word "law" is used without qualification, it means common law. An "attorney at law" means one who practices common law. (notwithstanding the fact that modern attorneys ignore the subject). An "attorney in equity" is one who practices before an equity court.

3. Absolute Judicial immunity is a myth. A Judge does not have absolute immunity. Judicial immunity does not apply when the following conditions exist:

- a. when he is performing a non-judicial act, or
- b. when he acts in the complete absence of all jurisdiction.

4. Statutes are expressions of will from the legislature. To maintain confusion, Bar members append the word "law" to it. Naturally, one is supposed to then believe that statutory law is the same as and equal to common law (it isn't!). There is no legislative foundation for any Bar member to "practice" law.

5. Codes are nothing more than a collection of statutes and other rules arranged by subject instead of being arranged by date. Law beats statutes; statutes beat codes.

6. The California 1879 Constitution defines all California courts to be courts of record.

7. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania maintains confusion and deception with multiple versions of its Constitution. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has had five versions of constitutions 1776, 1790, 1838, 1874, and 1968. See John J. Kennedy, Pennsylvania Government and Politics, 1st Edition, Cognella publisher, 2018. Chapter 3, pages 79 to 90.)

8. "Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law," (Preamble - Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

9. Nisi Prius is defined as: "a court where civil actions are tried by a single judge sitting with a jury, as distinguished from an appellate court." This means the nisi prius court is a Trial Court which of course is where the facts of a case are discovered. A nisi prius court is a "court of no record," but a record is kept in a trial court. The mere keeping of a record does not qualify any court to be a court of record.

10. Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, contributes to the confusion by listing only two of the four requirements for a court to qualify as a court of record. For the full explanation, see <https://www.1215.org/lawnotes/lawnotes/courtrec.htm>.

11. In California, all courts are named as courts of record. However, if in an individual case they are not operated as courts of record, then they don't qualify as such. It takes more than a name to make a court of record. Even though a court may be keeping a record, it is a court of no record if it does not conform to the remaining three requirements for a lawful court of record.

12. A court of record is a court which must meet the following criteria:

1. generally has a seal
2. power to fine or imprison for contempt
3. keeps a record of the proceedings
4. proceeding according to the common law (not statutes or codes)
5. the tribunal is independent of the magistrate (judge)

Note that a judge is a magistrate and is not the tribunal. The tribunal is either the sovereign himself, or a fully empowered jury (not paid by the government).

13. Black's Law Dictionary's omissions are subtle but one can recombine the information and get to the real meaning of terms such as "nisi prius".

14. "Nisi prius" is a Latin term. Individually, the words mean thus: "Prius" means "first." For example, "Prius vitiis laboravimus, nunc legibus" means "We labored first with vices, now with laws." Quoted from Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition. "Nisi" means "unless." Quoting from B.L.D., 5th Ed.: "The word is often affixed as a kind of elliptical expression, to the words 'rule,' 'order,' 'decree,' 'judgment,' or 'confirmation,' to indicate that the adjudication spoken of is one which is to stand as valid and operative unless the party affected by it shall appear and show cause against it, or take some other appropriate step to avoid it or procure its revocation."

15. "Nisi prius court" is a court which will proceed unless a party objects. The agreement to proceed is obtained from the parties first.

16. It is a matter of right that one may demand to be tried in a court of record. By sheer definition, that means that the court must proceed according to the common law (not the statutory law). The only way that a court can suspend that right is by the prior agreement of the parties.

17. For tactical reasons, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and/or the state and/or State, prefers to proceed according to statutory law rather than common law. The only way it can do that is to obtain the prior agreement from the parties. That is the primary (but hidden) purpose of the arraignment procedure.

18. During arraignment choices for pleading are only guilty, not guilty, nolo contendere, but all three choices lead to the same jurisdiction, namely a statutory jurisdiction, not a common law jurisdiction. That is to say, the question to be decided is whether or not the statute was violated, not whether the common law was violated.

19. The dictionary does not lie in its definition of a nisi prius court but it does omit some important information. Namely, that it is a court that has been set up by prior agreement assumed because when the three statutory options [guilty, not guilty, nolo contendere] were presented to the defendant he chose one. He thus failed to enforce his right to be prosecuted in a court of record.

20. Once the agreement (as evidenced in the arraignment proceeding) has been secured, the court proceeds under statutory authority. Now the court ceases to be a court of record and becomes a court of no record by prior lack of objection, i.e. by prior agreement implied by failure to object.

21. Naturally, after securing the agreement, a nisi prius court can move on to examine the facts with a judge and jury, etc. etc.

22. The criminal court is an inferior court because it is operating according to special rules (criminal code) and not according to the common law. Even if its name is "Superior Court of" it is still an inferior court so long as it is operating according to some code or statutes rather than the common law. On the other hand, a court of record, so long as it meets the criteria, is a true superior court. The decisions and proceedings of an inferior court are not presumed to be valid. The inferior court can be sued in a superior court (that's called a "collateral attack"). In other words, the superior court (court of record) out ranks the inferior court not of record."

23. Government Manipulation of Language. The first "trick" of the Government is the re-definition of certain critical words in each Statute (Act) The Government assumes the ordinary meaning of the word so as to trick the public into reading and interpreting the Statute in their favour. Here is a summary of some of the Trick Words. Two keywords that are re-defined in almost every Statute are the words "person" and "individual". There are at least two "person" in law: A natural-person is a legal entity for the human-being.

An artificial-person is a legal entity that is not a human being. (Here are the exact definitions from Barron's Canadian Law Dictionary, fourth edition (ISBN 0-7641-0616-3): natural person. A natural person is a human being that has the capacity for rights and duties. artificial person. A legal entity, not a human being, recognized as a person in law to whom certain legal rights and duties may attached - e.g. a body corporate.)

24. The natural-person has the "capacity" (i.e. ability) for rights and duties, but not necessarily the obligation. The artificial-person has rights and duties that may be attached (i.e. assigned) by laws.

25. The second "trick" of the Government is to use the Interpretation Act to define words that apply to all Statutes, unless re-defined within a particular Statute. Without this knowledge, one could assume the ordinary meaning for the words one is reading, not realizing that they may have been defined by the Interpretation Act. Unless these words have been re-defined in another Statute, the underlying definitions for the two most important words still apply, either from the Interpretation Act, or the Canadian Law Dictionary. Basically, they are defined as follows:

- a. from the Canadian Law Dictionary one can find that:
individual means a natural person,
- b. from the Income Tax Act find the re-definition:
individual means an artificial person.
- c. from the Canadian Law Dictionary find that:
person means an individual (natural person) or incorporated group (artificial person),

d. from the Interpretation Act find the re-definition:
person means a corporation (an artificial- person),

e. from the Income Tax Act find the re-definition again:
person means an artificial person (amongst other things).

26. In the Canadian Human Rights Act, one can see how individual and person are used and how they are applied to natural and artificial persons.

27. The third "trick" of the Government is to use the word "includes" in definitions instead of using the word "means". They do this in some critical definitions that they want misinterpreted. If they used "means" instead of "includes" then their deception would be exposed, but by using "includes" they rely upon the reader to assume that "includes" expands the definition, whereas in reality it restricts the definition in the same manner that "means" restricts the definition.

28. Here is a means definition of the word "person" from the Bank Act:
person means a natural person, an entity or a personal representative;

29. Here is an includes definition of the word "person" from the Interpretation Act:
person, or any word or expression descriptive of a person, includes a corporation
To expose their deception, substitute the word means or any word or expression descriptive of a person, means a corporation (viz. artificial-person)

30. Both "means" and "includes" are restrictive in scope because they only encompass part of the whole. Typically they are used in the following form:
person means A or B or C (and nothing else).
person includes A and B and C (and nothing else).

31. From the above example, one sees the logical difference. The list that follows means is constructed using "or", whereas the list that follows includes is constructed using "and".

32. There is a Legal Maxim that supports the restriction of "includes" which is as follows: *Inclusio unius est exclusio alterius*. The inclusion of one is the exclusion of another. The definition of the word include is key to understanding the potential loss of the natural-person. This is the major trick used by the Government in an attempt to take away natural-person rights. Unless this is known one voluntarily forfeits rights.

33. The fourth "trick" of the Government is to modify how the word "includes" is used in order to make an expansion in the definition when such expansion is required. This "trick" helps add confusion to the use of "includes" convincing most readers that "includes" should always be expansive rather than limiting. Here are some legitimate ways in which "includes" is modified to become expansive rather than restrictive:

- also includes
- and includes
- includes, without limitation,
- including
- including but not limited to

34. The expansive definitions usually take the following form:
person means A or B or C and includes D. (A,B, C and D). However, there is also a possibility that "and includes" is restrictive in some constructions. There are some people investigating this

possibility right now. Their logic is demonstrated by the following example of a definition that states: province means a province of Canada and includes Ontario and Quebec.

So, if one presumes that "and includes" does provide expansion then one must ask why Ontario and Quebec had to be specifically mentioned when they are already part of a so-called province.

35. The above construction clearly defines the scope of what is meant by province, that is a province of Canada (it does not say which one), and includes only Ontario and Quebec (compiled from a list of two from the original scope of all provinces). In this construction means provides the scope of the definition and includes provides the list of what is actually included in the definition.

36. The foregoing analysis is one interpretation, but is not the only interpretation. The use of "includes" in statutory definitions can be argued both ways and is the backbone of understanding interpretations.

37. With the presumption that "and includes" is restrictive, then we must take a very close look at the following definition, taken from the Interpretation Act:
province means a province of Canada and includes the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut .

38. With this presumption what is stated is: unless another statute re-defines province, the default definition of province only includes the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

39. So in order to not become absurd, we must allow for "and includes" to be expansive, however more work needs to be done on this subject before placing the last nail in the coffin, so to speak.

40. Barron's Canadian Law Dictionary does not provide definitions for "include" or "means" therefore we have to look in the next source for the definitions.

41. From Black's Law Dictionary, fourth edition, here is the definition for the word "include":

include. To confine within, hold as in an inclosure, take in , attain, shut up, contain, inclose, comprise, comprehend, embrace, involve. Including may, according to context, express an enlargement and have the meaning of and or in addition to, or merely specify a particular thing already included within general words heretofore used.

inclose. To surround; to encompass; to bound; fence, or hem in, on all sides.

It is stated in the above definition that the verb include is clearly restrictive and only has limited scope. On the other hand the participle, including (but not limited to) enlarges the scope.

42. Therefore the conclusion is that when used in a definition, include does not expand the existing definition of the word it is attempting to define.

43. It is easy to be confused because one naturally assumes the existing definition of the word, then assume include means to add this new interpretation to the existing assumed definition of the word. Our assumptions fail us in this case.

44. For the Doubting Thomas: If one looks into any statute, one will be able to find a definition that uses the word includes and attempts to broaden the scope of that word to include the ordinary meaning, finda that the statute will break down because it will not be able to support the inclusion of the ordinary meaning of the word.

Exhibit 1 LAW OF THE CASE

45. The breakdown usually occurs when slavery is invoked.

46. Courts may be classified and divided according to several methods, the following being the more usual: COURTS OF RECORD and COURTS NOT OF RECORD.

47. The former being those whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony, and which have power to fine or imprison for contempt. Error lies to their judgments, and they generally possess a seal.

48. Courts not of record are those of inferior dignity, which have no power to fine or imprison, and in which the proceedings are not enrolled or recorded. See 3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; *The Thomas Fletcher*, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; *Ex parte Thistleton*, 52 Cal 225; *Erwin v. U.S.*, D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; *Heininger v. Davis*, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.

49. A "court of record" is a judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, and proceeding according to the course of common law, its acts and proceedings being enrolled for a perpetual memorial. See *Jones v. Jones*, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; *Ex parte Gladhill*, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, *Ledwith v. Rosalsky*, 244 N.Y.

50. CONFIRMATIO CARTARUM, (conforming charter)

October 10, 1297, **By Edward, King of England**, reaffirms that the Magna Carta may be pleaded as the Common Law before a court.

This links the Magna Carta to the Common Law.

The U.S. Constitution guarantees one's access to the Common Law, i.e. the Magna Carta.

(See "Sources of Our Liberties" Edited by Richard L. Perry, American Bar Foundation; distributed by Associated College Presses, 32 Washington Place, New York 3, New York.).

51. The Constitution guarantees to every state a Republican form of government (Art. 4, Sec. 4).

52. No state may join the United States unless it is a Republic. Our Republic is one dedicated to "liberty and justice for all." Minority individual rights are the priority. The people have natural rights instead of civil rights. The people are protected by the Bill of Rights from the majority. One vote in a jury can stop all of the majority from depriving any one of the people of his rights; this would not be so if the United States were a democracy.

53. The definition of sovereignty retains the meaning it had at the time the US Constitution was formed. Who is the Tribunal? Answer: The sovereign, the ultimate Judge.

54. ...at the Revolution, the sovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the sovereigns of the country, but they are sovereigns without subjects...with none to govern but themselves..... [CHISHOLM v. GEORGIA (US) 2 Dall 419, 454, 1 L Ed 440, 455 @DALL (1793) pp 471-472.]

55. The very meaning of 'sovereignty' is that the decree of the sovereign makes law. [American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 29 S.Ct. 511, 513, 213 U.S. 347, 53 L.Ed. 826, 19 Ann.Cas. 1047.]

56. Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rulemaking or legislation which would abrogate them. [Miranda v. Arizona, 384 US 436, 491.]

57. There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of constitutional rights. [Scherer v. Cullen, 481 F 946.]

58. Republican government. One in which the powers of sovereignty are vested in the people and are exercised by the people, either directly, or through representatives chosen by the people, to whom those powers are specially delegated. [In re Duncan, 139 U.S. 449, 11 S.Ct. 573, 35 L.Ed. 219; Minor v. Happersett, 88 U.S. (21 Wall.) 162, 22 L.Ed. 627." Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, p. 626.]

59. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is an inseparable part of the United States of America, and the United States Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Notice and see Pennsylvania Constitution, all versions.

60. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. [Constitution for the United States of America, Article VI, Clause 2.]

61. Conspiracy against rights: If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured - They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death. [18, USC 241]

62. Deprivation of rights under color of law: Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death. [18, USC 242]

63. COURT. The person and suit of the sovereign; the place where the sovereign sojourns with his regal retinue, wherever that may be. [Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition, page 318.]

64. COURT. An agency of the sovereign created by it directly or indirectly under its authority, consisting of one or more officers, established and maintained for the purpose of

hearing and determining issues of law and fact regarding legal rights and alleged violations thereof, and of applying the sanctions of the law, authorized to exercise its powers in the course of law at times and places previously determined by lawful authority. [Isbill v. Stovall, Tex.Civ.App., 92 S.W.2d 1067, 1070; Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, page 425]

65. COURT OF RECORD. To be a court of record a court must have four characteristics, and may have a fifth. They are:

A. A judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it [Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689][Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]

B. Proceeding according to the course of common law [Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc. Mass., 171, per Shaw, C.J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689][Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]

C. Its acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony. [3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231]

D. Has power to fine or imprison for contempt. [3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.][Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]

E. Generally possesses a seal. [3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal 225; Erwin v. U.S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.][Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Ed., 425, 426]

66. The following persons are magistrates: ...The judges of the superior courts.... [California Penal Code, Sec. 808.] ...our justices, sheriffs, mayors, and other ministers, which under us have the laws of our land to guide, shall allow the said charters pleaded before them in judgement in all their points, that is to wit, the Great Charter as the common law.... [Confirmatio Cartarum, November 5, 1297, Sources of Our Liberties Edited by Richard L. Perry, American Bar Foundation]

67. Henceforth the writ which is called Praeceptum shall not be served on any one for any holding so as to cause a free man to lose his court. [Magna Carta, Article 34].

68. If any claim, statement, fact, or portion in this action is held inapplicable or not valid, such decision does not affect the validity of any other portion of this action.

69. The singular includes the plural and the plural the singular.

70. The present tense includes the past and future tenses; and the future, the present.

71. The masculine gender includes the feminine and neuter.

72. We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

73. We the people of this state do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies that serve them.

74. Through the courts, Plaintiff Kennedy encourages the government to obey the law.

75. Edward Thomas Kennedy, Plaintiff, is one of the people and in the court of record, wishes and demands individual defendants, and/or their counsel, to reply and testify, affirm, and/or declare under penalty of perjury to his complaint.

76. The Eleventh Amendment does not protect state officials from claims for prospective relief when it is alleged that state officials acted in violation of federal law. *Warnock v. Pecos County*, 88 F.3d 341 (5th Cir. 07/08/1996), *Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123, 155-56, 52 L. Ed. 714, 28 S. Ct. 441 (1908); *Edelman v. Jordan*, 415 U.S. 651, 664, 39 L. Ed. 2d 662, 94 S. Ct. 1347 (1974); *Brennan v. Stewart*, 834 F.2d 1248, 1252 (5th Cir. 1988).

77. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time." ~ Article I, Section 9, Clause 7, U.S. Constitution, [link here](https://constitution.solari.com/the-appropriations-clause-a-history-of-the-constitutions-as-of-yet-underused-clause/)

<https://constitution.solari.com/the-appropriations-clause-a-history-of-the-constitutions-as-of-yet-underused-clause/>

78. The Constitution of the United States of America, Article II Section 2.

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity,¹ arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;--to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;--to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;--to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;--to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another ate;--between citizens of different states;--between citizens of the same state claiming

¹ Law here means common law.

lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed."

79. Charter for the Province of Pennsylvania-1681.²

80. Penn's Charter of Liberty - April 25, 1682.³

81. Charter of Privileges Granted by William Penn, esq. to the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania and Territories, October 28, 1701.⁴

82. Constitution of Pennsylvania - September 28, 1776.⁵

83. Small points of the law are not law.

84. Law of Armed Conflict, Senator Lindsey Graham Questions Brett Kavanaugh Military Law vs Criminal Law, link here:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3_gmOsnjrZw&index=25&list=WL&t=0s.

Case cited by Graham and Kavanaugh is here:

YASER ESAM HAMDI v. DONALD H. RUMSFELD,
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, et al., link here:

<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/conlaw/hamdi.html>.

² http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/pa01.asp

³ http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/pa03.asp

⁴ http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/pa07.asp

⁵ http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/pa08.asp